

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH  
SOCIAL WELFARE(CV.2)DEPARTMENT

Implementation report with reference to Assurance No.159 i.e., “caste certificates  
to Enetikonda community people”

GO.RT.No. 273

21.04.2012

**ASSURANCE No.159**

While answering the LCQ No.42(3672)(starred), on 20-02-2010 with regard to issue of caste certificates to Enetikonda people, in favour of these people, Hon'ble member has requested to re-examine the issue for issuance of caste certificate to the Pupil of Enetikonda community based on their father's certificate and also requested to constitute a committee to study the said issue.

**Implementation Report:**

As per the Constitution(Scheduled Tribes) order issued by the President of India in the year 1950 and subsequent amendments made by the parliament in 1956, 1976 and 2002, under Kondh, the following communities are placed at sl.No.:16 in the List of Scheduled Tribes of A.P.

“Kodi, Kodhu, Desaya Kondhs, Dongriya Kondhs, Kuttiya  
Kondhs, Yeniti Kondh, Tikiria Kondhs and Kuvinga”

Based on the Anthropological studies, the Kondh community inhabits the agency tracts of Visakhapatnam district. They are also categorized as “particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group”(PTG) by the Government of India.

Certain caste groups in the plain areas of Srikakulam and Vizianagaram districts have been claiming that they belong to Yeniti Kondh” community and they have been insisting for issue of ST caste certificates to them.

In view of the above, TCR & TI conducted a detailed Ethnographic study in the year 2002 on the claims from Narayanapuram Village, Balijapeta mandal of Vizianagaram district. During the study, they documented that the plain area claimants of Srikakulam and Vizianagaram districts differ from Yeniti Kondh community in the following respects:

1. They call themselves and also referred by others as ‘Eneti’ but not as Yeniti Kondh or Yeniti Konda.
2. They do not have a dialect of their own and their mother tongue is Telugu Language.
3. This community is divided into a number of exogamous septs called “Intiperlu”(surnames) like Mandal, Reddi, Kuji, Gorli, Bommiki, Arigala, Sivala, Vallada, Pala, Bone, Thorapu, Golivi, Sikhabadi, Ponduru etc., for regulating marital alliances and do not have Gotra system and Totemism.
4. Marriage by negotiation is the general practice for acquiring mates and Brahmin priest perform the marriage rituals. The practices of levirate and sororate are not in vogue.
5. Main occupations are agriculture and agriculture labour.

6. The sale deeds produced by them reveal that their community name is recorded as Eneti Kulam.

The study concluded that the said group of people belong to “Yeneti” caste. The group also observed that even in the border areas of Orissa state, the yeneti caste families are residing where they are categorized as OC.

In the year 2005, while scrutinizing the applicants seeking admission into B.ED, B.E and B.Tech Courses, the TCR & TI came across similar cases relating to the plain areas inhabitants of the Srikakulam district. Consequently, the TCR & TI has conducted detailed enquiries by visiting the native villages of these applicants and obtained documentary evidences based on birth and death registers, school records and land documents etc., pertaining to 1940, 1941 and 1942 etc., Based on the detailed examination of their cultural practices and evidences in the birth and death registers, land records etc., the enquiries revealed that the applicants belong to Yeneti Caste. The cultural practices also confirm the differences as mentioned above.

The enquiry also observed that Edger Thurston, in his book entitled “ Castes and Tribes of Southern India”, states that the Yanatis, Yenetis or Enetis are a class of cultivators in the Ganjam and Vizagapatnam District. In Bissum Cuttack Taluk of Vizagapatnam Agency, there is a separate caste called Yanati or Yeneti Dora which is distinct from either Yanadi or Konda Dora. Eneti are said to be mendicants who beg from Gamallas”. The enquiry report was sent to the District Collector, Srikakulam for taking further action in issuing ST caste certificates. Accordingly, the District Collector issued detailed instructions to the MROs and requested not to issue Yeneti Kondh ST certificates without thoroughly verifying the old birth and death records, land documents etc.

Subsequently in the year 2006, the TCR & TI, Hyderabad has conducted a detailed study on the claimants of Yenity Kondh Tribe in certain selected villages of Pathapatnam and Kotabommali mandals of Srikakulam District by examining several documentary evidences like School records, birth and death registers and land documents relating to this group of people. The study reveals that the claimants residing in the plain areas of Srikakulam and Vizainagaram districts are a caste group living in symbiosis with the other caste groups in the region and do not have cultural affinity or any kind of relation ship with Kondh tribe inhabiting the Scheduled Areas of Visakhapatnam district. The socio-economic

characteristics of the claimants are entirely different from those of Kondh tribe and they do not have any kind of relationship with kondhs.

Based on the detailed re-examination of various studies taken up by the TCR & TI at various points of time basing on the claims from the people living in the plain areas of Vizainagaram and Srikakulam districts, the TCR & TI concluded that the claimants of plain areas belong to Yeneti caste but not to Yeneti Kondh Tribe.

In view of the above, it is not possible to issue caste certificates to the pupil based on their father's caste certificate. Hence the assurance may be treated as implemented.

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**PRINCIPAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT**